

Guidelines for Proceedings Manuscript Preparation

INTRODUCTION

These guidelines are intended to assist you with preparation of your “camera-ready” manuscript. Please understand that ANS, the IFSA Proceedings Publisher, will not edit or proofread your submitted paper. It will be published as you submitted it after you have made corrections or changes requested by the referee. Therefore, we urge you to proofread your final copy carefully before sending it to LLNL.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

You must submit three hardcopies of your manuscript at the IFSA2003 conference as soon after you register as possible. A copy machine will be available at the conference. Session Chairs will be giving your manuscript to referees for review at the conference. No manuscripts will be accepted for publication after the conference ends.

You will be given the referee’s comments on your paper by November 15, 2003. By December 31, 2003, you must submit a corrected, camera-ready PDF file and one hardcopy of your paper to:

**American Nuclear Society
Scientific Publications Department
555 N. Kensington Avenue
LaGrange Park, IL 60526 USA**

MANUSCRIPT LENGTH

Keynote and Plenary papers	6 pages
Oral Parallel Session papers	5 pages
Poster Papers	4 pages

The lengths above are for a US standard 8.5 inch by 11 inch page with margins consistent with column widths specified below. All material, including text, figures, tables, references, etc. must fit within the designated page limit.

MANUSCRIPT FORMAT

General Style

Authors are referred to any recent issue of *Fusion Science and Technology* for examples of general format and style (with the exception of title page; instructions for title page follow).

Also, authors are advised to consult the 1990 edition of the style manual prepared by the American Institute of Physics (*AIP Style Manual*). Use of technical terms as defined in the American Nuclear Society *Glossary of Terms in Nuclear Science and Technology* is encouraged.

Type Specifications

All printed material, including text, illustrations, and charts, should appear within designated margins — page dimensions are 8.5 in. (216 mm) by 11 in. (279 mm). We recommend 10 point text with 12 points of leading (spacing between lines). Use Times New Roman typeface or an equivalent. All text must be in a two-column format. Columns are 3 1/4 in. (8.25 cm) wide, with a 3/8-in. space between columns. Leave a 1 inch margin at top and bottom.

Paragraphs

Indent each paragraph 1/4 in. (use a tab; do not use the space bar to indent). Single-space your text in two-column format. Your equations, figures, and tables do not need to comply with the two-column format. In other words, equations, figures, and tables may span the columns.

Title of Paper

Type the paper number, centered, 1 in. below the top margin. This number corresponds to the session number and your papers location in that session, not to the abstract number you were given. For example if you are paper number 3 in the first parallel oral session on Monday, your paper number will be MOP1.3. You will find your paper number on the IFSA Website at least one month before the IFSA2003 conference. Type the title in all capital letters, in boldface type, centered one line below the paper number. Skip four lines after the title and begin the author information.

Author and Affiliation

List author's name, affiliation, street address/box number, and city-state-country-zip, and e-mail address. If only one author, center this information four lines below the title. If multiple authors at multiple addresses, center horizontally across the width of the page. List the e-mail address of the first author only.

Abstract

Place the abstract, less than 200 words, three lines below the address, at the left margin, in the left column; indent 1/4 in. Use italic print for the abstract text. (The main text of the paper is Times New Roman typeface.)

Headings

Major topic headings: all capital letters, Roman number identification, flush left, Roman type, boldfaced print. Skip a line; indent text 1/4 in.; return flush left.

Example: I. INTRODUCTION

First subheading: initial capital letters (i.e., capitalize the first letter of each significant word), Roman number identification, followed by capitalized letter, flush left, and boldfaced print. Skip a line; indent text 1/4 in.; return flush left.

Example: I.A. Results and Discussion

Second subheading: initial capital letters (i.e., capitalize the first letter of each significant word), Roman number identification, followed by a capitalized letter and Arabic number, flush left, and italic type. Skip a line; indent text 1/4 in.; return flush left.

Example: I.A.1. Implications for the Future

FOOTNOTES

Footnote citations in the text should be lower-case superscript letters, outside any period or comma. Type the footnote at the bottom of the column in which the citation appears, separated from the text by a solid line, 1 in. in length. Footnotes in tables are also cited by lower-case superscript letters. These footnotes should be placed at the bottom of the table.

REFERENCE CITATIONS

All references should be cited in the text in numerical order, in order of appearance, as a superscript number outside any punctuation. Do not cite a reference next to a number as it may be read as an exponent.

REFERENCES

List references at the end of the paper, according to their first use in the paper. Include the following information (as applicable).

For a book: author(s) (all capital letters), book title (initial capital letters [i.e., capitalize the first letter of each significant word], italic type), page or chapter numbers, publisher, city, year (in parentheses).

For a journal paper: author(s) (all capital letters), paper title (initial capital letters [i.e., capitalize the first letter of each significant word], Roman type], in quotes), journal name (initial capital letters [i.e., capitalize the first letter of each significant word], italic type), volume number (boldfaced), issue numbers (italic print), page number (first page of journal paper), year (in parentheses).

For a proceedings paper: author(s) (all capital letters), paper title (initial capital letters [i.e., capitalize the first letter of each significant word], italic type), title of proceedings (*AProc. ...@*) (initial capital letters [i.e., capitalize the first letter of each significant word], italic type), journal name (initial capital letters [i.e., capitalize the first letter of each significant word], italic type), volume number (*AVol. ...@*), page number (*Ap. ...@*), publisher, city, year (in parentheses).

EQUATIONS

Type all equations. Displayed formulas should have one line of space above and below. Type equation numbers in arabic numerals in parentheses flush with the right margin. Number displayed equations consecutively. Long tables should be treated as illustrations.

UNITS OF MEASURE

Use SI units. Conventional (non-SI) quantities may follow parenthetically if the author desires.

TABLES

Tables should be designed to fit one- or two-column widths (85 and 173 mm, respectively). The height of lower-case letters should not be less than 1.5 mm after reduction; thus, a figure or a table that must be reduced to one-third its original size should have lower-case letters at least 4.5 mm high. Each table must be numbered consecutively with Roman numerals and must have a complete title.

FIGURES

Figures should be high-quality laser-printed graphics, line drawings, or black-and-white photographs, with the axes, curves, components, equipment, or other items of interest clearly labeled. Figures should be consecutively numbered in Arabic numerals in the order they are called out in the text. A descriptive caption must be prepared for each figure and placed at the bottom of the figure.

APPENDIXES

Appendixes should precede the acknowledgments.

NOMENCLATURE

Nomenclature should precede the references.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

All acknowledgments for technical and financial support should go in this section, which follows the text but precedes the references.

ACRONYMS

If an acronym is used more than once, define it at first use followed by the abbreviation or acronym in parentheses then use the acronym from that point, e.g., liquid phase epitaxy (LPE) or General Electric (GE).

PREPARATION OF ARTWORK

Proper artwork preparation is essential for optimum reproduction of tables, line drawings, and photographs. Artwork should be clear and legible but sized to make economical use of space. Similar or related artwork should be of uniform size with uniform lettering. All artwork should be called out in the text as well as properly labeled and captioned. Position artwork on the page near the first text that refers to it—DO NOT group the artwork at the end of the paper.

Line Art

Do not use hairlines (lines less than $\frac{1}{8}$ point in width) in line drawings. Before inserting line drawings captured as EPS files, please convert all fonts to outlines, if possible, to ensure that no font information is lost. Line art must be scanned (or computer generated) at a resolution of 600 d.p.i.

Grayscale Images

Grayscale images (including photos) must be scanned (or computer generated) at a resolution of 300 d.p.i.

Color Images

The use of color in interior pages is prohibitively expensive. **PLEASE DO NOT SUBMIT COLOR IMAGES IN YOUR PAPER UNLESS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.** In this case, test by printing the color image in black and white before submitting to ensure that the black and white image is clear. The printed Proceedings will be all black and white. If you have included a color image it will be used on the CD.